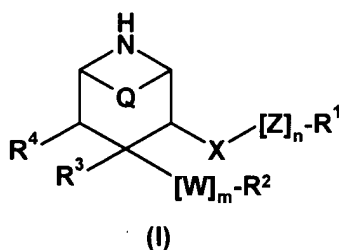


## Amendments to the Claims

1-10. (Cancelled)

11. (Currently amended) A compound of the formula (I)



where

(A)  $R^1$  is substituted or unsubstituted oxazolyl, indolyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, triazinyl, 2-oxodihydrobenzo[d][1,3]oxazinyl, 4-oxodihydroimidazolyl, 5-oxo-4H-[1,2,4]triazinyl, 3-oxo-4H-benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, tetrahydroquinoxalyl, 1,1,3-trioxodihydro-2H-1 $\lambda^6$ -benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, 1-oxo-pyridyl, dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazinyl, 2-oxotetrahydrobenzo[e][1,4]diazepinyl, 2-oxodihydrobenzo[e][1,4]diazepinyl, 1H-pyrrolizinyl, phthalazinyl, 1-oxo-3H-isobenzofuranyl, 4-oxo-3H-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidinyl, 3-oxo-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazinyl, [1,5]naphthyridyl, dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, 1,1-dioxodihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, 2-oxo-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]oxazinyl, dihydro-1H-pyrido[2,3-b][1,4]oxazinyl, 1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridyl, benzooxazolyl, 2-oxobenzooxazolyl, 2-oxo-1,3-dihydroindolyl, 2,3-dihydroindolyl, indazolyl, benzofuranyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, 2-oxopiperidinyl or 2-oxoazepanyl;

$R^2$  is phenyl substituted by 1-3 ~~halogen~~-hydroxyl, cyano, trifluoromethyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, halo- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, hydroxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, cyano- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, carboxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkanoyloxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyloxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyl, or  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy groups, or by a  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylenedioxy group, and/or by an L1-T1-L2-T2-L3-T3-L4-T4-L5-U radical;

L1, L2, L3, L4 and L5 are each independently a bond,  $C_{1-8}$ -alkylene,  $C_{2-8}$ -alkenylene or  $C_{2-8}$ -alkynylene, or are absent;

T1, T2, T3 and T4 are each independently

(a) a bond, or are absent, or are one of the groups

(b)  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$

(c)  $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^6)-$

(d)  $-\text{CH}(\text{NR}^5\text{R}^6)-$

(e)  $-\text{CO}-$

(f)  $-\text{CR}^7\text{R}^8-$

(g)  $-\text{O}-$  or  $-\text{NR}^6-$

(h)  $-\text{S}(\text{O})_{0-2}-$

(i)  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^6-$

(j)  $-\text{NR}^6\text{SO}_2-$

(k)  $-\text{CONR}^6-$

(l)  $-\text{NR}^6\text{CO}-$

(m)  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$

(n)  $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$

(o)  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$

(p)  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^6-$

(q)  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^6)-\text{CO}-\text{N}(\text{R}^6)-$

(r)  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^6)-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$

(s) pyrrolidinylene, piperidinylene or piperazinylene

(t)  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{R}^{12})-$ ,

where the bonds starting from (b)-(t) lead to a saturated or aromatic carbon atom of the adjacent group if the bond starts from a heteroatom, and where not more than two (b)-(f) groups, three (g)-(h) groups and one (i)-(t) group are present;

$\text{R}^3$  is hydrogen;

$\text{R}^4$  is hydrogen;

$\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each independently hydrogen,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_{2-6}$ -alkenyl, aryl- $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl or acyl, or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, are a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may contain an additional nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom or a  $-\text{SO}-$  or  $-\text{SO}_2-$  group, and the additional nitrogen atom may optionally be substituted by  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl radicals;

$R^7$  and  $R^8$ , together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded, are a 3-7-membered ring which may contain one or two -O- or -S- atoms or -SO- or -SO<sub>2</sub>- groups;

$R^9$  is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, acyl or arylalkyl;

$R^{10}$  is carboxyalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, alkyl or hydrogen;

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl;

$R^{12}$  is hydrogen or C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl;

U is hydrogen, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl, cyano, optionally substituted C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclyl;

Q is absent;

X is a ~~bond, oxygen or sulphur, or is a~~  $>CH-R^{11}$ ,  $>CHOR^9$ ,  $-O-CO-$ ,  $>CO-$ ,  $>C-NOR^{10}$ ,  $-O-CHR^{11}$  or  $-O-CHR^{11}-CO-NR^9$  ~~group and the bond starting from an oxygen or sulphur atom leads to a saturated carbon atom of the Z group or to  $R^1$ ;~~

W is oxygen or sulphur;

Z is C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylene, C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenylene, hydroxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylidene, -O-, -S-, -O-alk-, -S-alk-, -alk-O-, -alk-S- or -alk-NR<sup>9</sup>-, where alk is C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylene; and where

(a) if Z is ~~O or S~~, X is  $>CH-R^{11}$  and either  $R^2$  contains an L1-T1-L2-T2-L3-T3-L4-T4-L5-U substituent or  $R^4$  is a substituent other than hydrogen as defined above;

(b) if Z is ~~O-alk or S-alk~~, X is  $>CH-R^{11}$ ; and

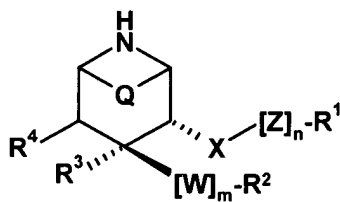
(c) if X is a bond, Z is C<sub>2-6</sub>-alkenylene, ~~alk-O or alk-S~~;

n is 0 or 1; and

m is 0;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

12. (Currently amended) A compound according to Claim 11 of the formula (IA)



IA

where  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $Q$ ,  $W$ ,  $X$ ,  $Z$ ,  $n$  and  $m$  are each as defined for the compounds of the formulae formula (I) according to Claim 11.

13. (Currently amended) A compound according to Claim 11 or 12 where

~~$R^1$  is as defined for (A)~~  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^{11}$ ,  $R^{12}$ ,  $Q$ ,  $X$ ,  $W$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  are as defined in Claim 11;  $R^2$  is phenyl substituted by ~~halogen~~, hydroxyl, cyano, trifluoromethyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, halo- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, hydroxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, cyano- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl, carboxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkanoyloxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyloxy- $C_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkoxy,  $C_{1-6}$ -alkylenedioxy, or by an L1-T1-L2-T2-L3-T3-L4-T4-L5-U radical; ~~or naphthyl or acenaphthyl~~; L1, L2, L3, L4 and L5 are each independently a bond,  $C_{1-8}$ -alkylene,  $C_{2-8}$ -alkenylene or  $C_{2-8}$ -alkynylene, or are absent;

T1, T2, T3 and T4 are each independently

(a) a bond, or are absent, or are one of the groups

(b)  $-\text{CH}(\text{OH})-$

(c)  $-\text{CH}(\text{OR}^6)-$

(d)  $-\text{CH}(\text{NR}^5\text{R}^6)-$

(e)  $-\text{CO}-$

(f)  $-\text{CR}^7\text{R}^8-$

(g)  $-\text{O}-$  or  $-\text{NR}^6-$

(h)  $-\text{S}(\text{O})_{0-2}-$

(i)  $-\text{SO}_2\text{NR}^6-$

(j)  $-\text{NR}^6\text{SO}_2-$

(k)  $-\text{CONR}^6-$

(l)  $-\text{NR}^6\text{CO}-$

(m)  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$

- (n)  $-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$
- (o)  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$
- (p)  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^6-$
- (q)  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^6)-\text{CO}-\text{N}(\text{R}^6)-$
- (r)  $-\text{N}(\text{R}^6)-\text{CO}-\text{O}-$
- (s) pyrrolidinylene, piperidinylene or piperazinylene
- (t)  $-\text{C}(\text{R}^{11})(\text{R}^{12})-$ ,

where the bonds starting from (b)-(t) lead to a saturated or aromatic carbon atom of the adjacent group if the bond starts from a heteroatom, and where not more than two (b)-(f) groups, three (g)-(h) groups and one (i)-(t) group are present;

$\text{R}^3$  is hydrogen;

$\text{R}^4$  is hydrogen;

$\text{R}^5$  and  $\text{R}^6$  are each independently hydrogen,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl or acyl; or, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded, are a 5- or 6-membered heterocyclic ring which may contain an additional nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom;

$\text{R}^7$  and  $\text{R}^8$ , together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded, are a 3-7-membered ring which may contain one or two  $-\text{O}-$  or  $-\text{S}-$  atoms;

$\text{R}^9$  is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl, acyl or arylalkyl;

U is hydrogen,  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkyl,  $\text{C}_{3-8}$ -cycloalkyl, cyano, aryl or heterocyclyl; and

Q is absent;

~~X is oxygen, sulphur or a  $>\text{CH}_2$ ,  $>\text{CHOR}^9$ ,  $-\text{O}-\text{CO}-$ ,  $>\text{CO}-$  or  $-\text{O}-\text{CH}-\text{R}^{11}-\text{CO}-\text{NR}^9$  group;~~

~~W is oxygen or sulphur if  $\text{R}^3$  is hydrogen;~~

Z is  $\text{C}_{1-6}$ -alkylene or  $-\text{alk}-\text{O}-$ ;

~~n is 0 or 1;~~

~~m is 0;~~

or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

14. (Previously presented) A compound according to Claim 11, wherein R<sup>1</sup> is 3-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylindolyl, benzofuranyl, 4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-onyl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]oxazinyl, 3,4-dihydro-2H-benzo[1,4]thiazinyl, 3,3-di-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl-1,3-dihydroindol-2-onyl, 3,3-di-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl-1,3-dihydroindolyl, indolyl, 3-methylindolyl and spiro[cyclopropane-1,3']-2,3-dihydro-1H-indolyl, each of which may in particular be substituted by at least one substituent selected from C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, N-acetyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkanoylamido-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, N-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkanoylamido-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, triazol-1-yl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, tetrazol-1-yl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, tetrazol-2-yl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, tetrazol-5-yl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxycarboxyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, pyrrolidinonyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, imidazolyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, cyano-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, carboxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, carboxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxycarbonyl-C<sub>0-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylsulphonamidyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkanoylamido, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkanoylamido-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, N-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkanoylamido, N-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylcarbamoyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>3-8</sub>-cycloalkanoylamido-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylaminocarbonylamino-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkanoylamidomethylpyrrolidinyl, N-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)carbamoyl, N-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)-N-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)carbamoyl, N-(C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl)imidazol-2-yl, hydroxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, hydroxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, hydroxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxycarbonylamido-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, amino-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl and C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylamino-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl.

15. (Previously presented) A compound according to Claim 11, wherein R<sup>2</sup> is phenyl substituted by C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxybenzyloxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxyphenyl-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkylphenoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, halobenzyloxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, halophenoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy, halophenoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkoxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl, N-(halophenyl)pyrrolidin-3-yloxy or indol-4-yloxy-C<sub>1-6</sub>-alkyl.

16-17. (Cancelled)

18. (Previously presented) The compound 6-chloromethyl-4-(3-methoxypropyl)-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one or 6-hydroxymethyl-4-(3-methoxypropyl)-4H-benzo[1,4]oxazin-3-one.

19. (Previously presented) A pharmaceutical preparation comprising a compound of the formula (I) or (IA) or salt according to Claim 11 or 12, and a pharmaceutically inert excipient.
20. (Previously presented) A method for treatment of hypertension, glaucoma, cardiac infarction, or restenoses, which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound or salt according to Claim 11 or 12 to a patient in need thereof.
21. (Currently amended) A method for the preparation of a pharmaceutical ~~preparation~~ composition comprising a compound of the formula (I) or (IA) or salt according to Claim 11 or 12, and a pharmaceutically inert excipient, which comprises admixing a compound or salt according to Claim 11 or 12 with a pharmaceutically inert excipient.
22. (Cancelled)